

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII. No. 320

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

ANTHONY MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. THOMAS A. ANTHONY. Morning and evening.

BROADWAY STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—REV. DAY S. LEE. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. DR. FLAGG. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Thirty-fifth street.—REV. J. R. FILLMAN. Morning and evening.

CHRIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. F. C. EWER. Morning and evening.

EPISTOLAR.—SUNDAY SCHOOL. Mrs. M. L. HARRIS. Morning and evening.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EASTMAN B. BROWN. Morning and evening.

FORTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. DR. SCOTT. Morning and evening.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. WATSON. Morning and evening.

HARVARD ROOMS, Sixth avenue. REV. GRANTLEY GIBBS. Evening.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—Morning.—BISHOP JAMES. Evening.—BISHOP CLARK.

PIKES OPERA HOUSE.—THE MORNING STAR SUNDAY PIONEER.—Albion.

REV. O. B. BROTHAM.—Church on Fortth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Evening.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH.—REV. DR. GOODWIN. Morning and evening.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—REV. JOHN MILLS. Afternoon.

TAINY CHAPEL.—REV. DR. DIX. Evening.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. STANFORD. Morning and evening.

UNIVERSITY.—Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW. Afternoon.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. J. C. MURPHY. Morning and evening.

WEST STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. H. D. NORTHROP. Morning and afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, November 15, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable reports are dated November 14. The provisional government of Spain has declared the freedom of the colonial ports.

Baron von der Heydt, the Prussian Finance Minister, states that the financial difficulties of Prussia are but transitory.

Nothing has been published yet in Berlin respecting Prussia's position regarding the Alabama claims.

Count von der Goltz has resigned as Prussian Ambassador to Paris, and Herr von Werther has been appointed in his place.

Rossini, the great composer, died yesterday in Paris.

London.—Consols, 94½; five-twenty, 74½; Illinois Central, 96; Erie shares, 26; Liverpool.—Cotton.—Middling uplands, 10½d. London.—Linned oil, 28s.

Australia.

Our Australian correspondent is dated October 1. The recent outbreak in New Zealand indicates the policy of the natives to be extermination of the settlers or themselves. The war has assumed a religious aspect, a new sect, called Hau-haus, having sprung up, and whose growth is marked by a number of atrocities. On the 11th of September a force of British troops had an encounter with the natives, in which the troops were defeated with a heavy loss.

The French colonies of New Caledonia have been recently seriously embarrassed with native troubles.

Many settlers were murdered by the savages, who finally broke into open revolt against the government.

The revolt, however, has been suppressed, the natives severely punished and the colony is more flourishing and prosperous than ever before.

Adairs in the Federated Islands are more unsettled than ever, and a bloody war has been inaugurated between the settlers and natives, in which the parties vie with each other in deeds of cruelty and inhumanity.

The natives appear to have recovered their selfish for human flesh, and several instances are cited in which they killed and ate prisoners taken in battle. King Takombau has paid the first installment of the debt due the United States. The commander of the British war steamer Challenger attacked and destroyed a native village, killing forty-one savages and wounding a still larger number.

Central and South America.

By cable we learn that the allied army is before Angostura. The Paraguayans came out in force and attacked it, but were repulsed with a loss of 350 killed and wounded. The position held by Lopez is thought to be unassailable. The rumor that Lopez had shot his two brothers is fully confirmed. General McMahon, the new United States Minister to Paraguay, had arrived at Rio Janeiro en route to the scene of his labors.

Another revolution has broken out in Colombia. On the 10th ult. Ignacio Gutierrez Vergara, Governor of the State of Cundinamarca, pronounced against the general government. The President of the republic immediately called out the national troops and captured the rebel Governor and all his followers. In other parts of the republic the friends of Vergara have risen, and a general civil war is looked upon as inevitable.

Panama is kept in a constant state of alarm by fears of an attack by the revolutionists, although none have yet been seen in the vicinity of the city. The decree of the Executive to double the commutation tax on all merchants has not yet been enforced, and has been protested against by all the foreign consuls. A fellow calling himself Captain James Smith has been arrested in Panama for stealing a letter of credit from a Mr. Sargent, of San Francisco. It is believed that Smith is one of the gang of robbers who operated so extensively on the plains last summer.

In Peru some indications of revolution are to be perceived, although President Pata has, by his energy and sternness, shown his ability to quickly put an end to any ordinary uprising. The administration has acted nobly towards the sufferers by the earthquakes, and is maturing plans to afford permanent relief to the thousands who find themselves ruined by that catastrophe. Congress has passed a vote of thanks to General Hovey, United States Minister to Peru, on account of his generous conduct during the earthquake. Admiral Furber and the officers of the United States Navy are also very kindly remembered for their services on that occasion.

The Meteors.

The display of meteors on Friday night was witnessed in all parts of the United States, from Massachusetts to California. Our despatches state that the shower was far more brilliant than the display of last year.

A cable telegram announces that great preparations were made in England for the observance of the meteors on Friday night, but the heavens were so obscured by clouds that none were visible. Last night, however, a brilliant display was witnessed at Oxford University.

Miscellaneous.

The meeting convened in Chicago for the purpose of organizing a Western Social Science Association, as will be seen by our report of the proceedings elsewhere, at their second session on Wednesday adopted as the basis of their organization the constitution of the American Social Science Association.

of them, fashioned upon the model of European associations of the same name, and having the same general scope of plan and purpose. A variety of very interesting papers, bearing upon topics pertaining to social science and human advancement have already been submitted to the convention and a number of other equally interesting papers are still to be read.

The rumored settlement of the Alabama claims is causing no little comment in official circles at Washington. The impression prevails that a basis of settlement has been agreed upon which affords a fair prospect of removing every cause of dissatisfaction.

A Washington democratic organ has a sensational rumor that prominent republicans are intriguing to give Mr. Colfax, not General Grant, the republican electoral vote for President.

North Carolina gives Grant 12,000 majority. In the Seventh Congressional district, Jones, republican, is elected by over 200 majority. The district has been claimed by the democrats by a large majority.

About thirty young men of St. Louis, Mo., under the leadership of several old filibusters, have formed an organization with a view to raise recruits for an expedition to Cuba.

Two laborers were killed by a land slide in a gravel pit near Gardner, Mass., on Friday.

Lord Monck, late Governor General of Canada, and family sailed from Quebec yesterday by the steamer Neotoma. It is believed that the new Governor General of the New Dominion is already en route for Canada on board the steamer Austria, due at Quebec in a few days.

The City.

About half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning the ferryboat Hamilton, on the Fulton ferry, in entering the ship on the New York side, ran into the ferryboat Union. The Hamilton was crowded with passengers, most of whom had congregated on the forward part of the boat and several of the more exposed, seeing a collision was imminent, jumped into the river. The crash on the boats coming together was fearful, killing two passengers and wounding several others. The accident was caused solely by the incompetency of the man acting as pilot of the Hamilton.

General Grant and Mrs. Grant and Generals Dent and Bacheau left yesterday morning for West Point, where they will remain until Wednesday, when the party will return to this city en route for Washington.

The Governor elect has accepted the offer of the Seventy-third regiment N. G. S. N. Y. to escort him to Albany on the day of his inauguration.

Yesterday two steamers sailed from this port for Liverpool and Queenstown, one for Glasgow and Londonderry, one for London, one for Havre, four for New Orleans, one for Mobile, two for Savannah and four for other Southern ports.

During the last quarter the number of letters from Europe received at the Post Office in this city was 238,111; number forwarded to Europe, 1,063,650; total number, 1,301,761. The total amount of postage received in the same time was \$260,320.

A democrat is to convey a republican in a wheelbarrow from Sixth avenue, near Bleeker street, to the Herald building, on Monday, in payment of an election bet.

The Cuban filibuster expedition now organizing in this city is pronounced a huge swindle.

The number of arrests by the city police last week was 1,447.

The amount of taxes received at the Tax Collector's office last week was \$1,155,013; total collections on the last tax levy, \$1,582,284.

The stock market was strong and excited yesterday. Gold closed at 134½.

With but few exceptions the markets were extremely quiet yesterday. Coffee was slow of sale but firm at former prices. Cotton was fairly active but irregular, and prices of the lower grades receded ½c. per pound, the market closing at 24½c. for middling upland.

On "Change value was sparingly dealt in but unchanged in value. Wheat was in fair demand but ½c. lower. Corn was dull and nominal, while oats were in moderate request and a shade lower. Pork was dull and nominal. Beef was a trifle more active and steady, while lard was quiet and heavy. Whiskey was firm with a moderate demand. Freight was tolerably active and firm. Naval stores were dull but firmly held. Petroleum was exceedingly quiet, but prices were firm, closing at 13½c. a lb. for crude and 27½c. for refined.

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lecture suited to the stormy Atlantic; the wealth of the Indies pours round the Cape of Good Hope; grass grows in the deep caravan routes of the Persian empire, of Arabia and of Syria; their cities disappear with the trade that gave them birth. A new civilization, born of the times, produces an intense mental impulse in Europe. The world has swelled out and requires more brains. India now feels the western touch; ordinary products mingle with the rare, and trade takes immense proportions.

The tide sweeps on for three centuries; the commercial nations roll their surplus population into the New World; steamboats, railroads and telegraphs force the wildest commercial projects into realities, and progress in full tension awaits a further development in a third and culminating period. The third period will date from the completion of the Pacific Railroad. Four hundred and sixty thousand tons of freight per year are ready at the linking of its rails to pass across the Continent. England awaits its completion to change her Australian steamship line from Panama and make Australia tributary to San Francisco. France and Holland will communicate by this route with their Indian colonies.

The advantages of our geographical position make it as inevitable as fate that the whole world must pay tribute to North America. This tribute will, however, be but a small tax upon the immense advantages which it will reap in exchange. It may be said that the energy of the world here concentrated is working for the general good of mankind and not with the simple idea of national aggrandizement. In building our Pacific railroads we shall do more for the dormant masses of Asia than has been done for them in the last three thousand years. We shall draw upon them, and this will force them to produce. We shall have a closer contact with them, for their doors now face ours. We shall thus be able to exchange ideas, resulting in great mental as well as material gain to both. The capacity of Asia for trade, virtually untouched as yet, will now take new forms and receive new impulses by being placed in such immediate relationship with the whole civilized world. It is impossible to calculate the effect of the influences thus brought to bear on Eastern Asia. Old dynasties must go down, ideas of religion and of life be completely changed and the Asiatic mind take new and strange directions. Europe, conforming to the changes wrought, must recognize in the United States the favored land destined to deal civilization to the nations of the earth.

With our Pacific railroads we shall make the world homogeneous, cut down national barriers, break the marked distinctiveness of races, crush national jealousies, teach one half of mankind what the other half is, show to Asia that Europe has valuable ideas, and vice versa, and that either possesses elements of civilization foreign to the other. We shall make ourselves the schoolmaster of the world, and while we dispense its blessings shall teach the best method of making use of them.

For ourselves, our railways to the Pacific will so make us the highway of nations that the very interest taken in uninterrupted communication across our territory will be our best safeguard of unbroken nationality. If, further, we would estimate the natural result of our means of communication upon our future wealth, commerce and civilization, we have only to look at the results upon Europe of the first two periods of imperfect commercial interchange to feel that America strides onward to a great destiny—that to be an American citizen is greater than to be a king.

The Whiskey Frauds.—Difficulty of Reaching Them.

A hundred millions of dollars a year are stolen from the government. The revenue is defrauded of an amount more than sufficient to pay the current expenses of the government, if economically administered, and more than the government ever cost before the late war. This fact is as undeniable as it is startling. Who will not say, then, that we have the most inefficient and corrupt government on the face of the earth? Probably there is no parallel to it in history. But what is worse and more astounding still is that these stupendous frauds cannot be reached and the criminals punished. So powerful is the combination known as the "whiskey ring," and such enormous wealth has it with which to defeat investigation and the ends of justice, that all efforts to probe the evil have failed. We saw how Binckley failed, and now we see that Judge Fullerton and others, honest and talented men, are badgered, hampered and paralyzed in the same cause. The President himself seems to be powerless. The truth is, the heads of the Treasury and Internal Revenue Departments and even the members of the Cabinet are either directly concerned in the frauds or have powerful and intimate friends who are. To screen themselves or these friends they throw obstacles in the way of investigation. It is a curious fact, too, that immediately a movement is made by the Executive to probe these frauds the Congressional Investigating Committee steps in and, under the pretense of aiding inquiry, actually defeats it. Mr. Van Wyck pretends to be the head and most active member of that committee, and if anybody could find out the frauds he ought, for he has a number of relatives of the Van Wyck family holding prominent offices in this city in the internal revenue service. How many relatives or friends has Mr. McCulloch or Mr. Rollins in this service or the whiskey business? Has Mr. Everts any? What political influences are at work to screen the guilty? Something is radically wrong with the high officials of the government or the frauds would be exposed and prevented. They are either guilty of wilfully screening the defrauders or are incapable of performing the duties devolving upon them. In either case they ought to be suspended without delay. The President, who is honest and means well, undoubtedly, should act at once, should suspend all those who hold responsible positions and fail to do their duty in protecting the Treasury. That is the only way to reach the evil. With a new, honest and capable set of men we shall get at the truth and prevent frauds in future. This the President should do promptly and leave the responsibility with Congress to sustain him or the Treasury thieves. Whatever Congress may do the people will approve of his action and honor him for his courage.

The Fire Department.

The annual report of the Fire Department for the year 1867 has just been issued. It shows a most healthy and efficient condition of things in the department—economy in management, a faithful discharge of duty on the part of the employees and general activity in the suppression of fires. The well-disciplined and soldierly mind of the President of the Commissioners, General Alexander Shaler, has evidently impressed itself most effectively upon the entire force, and the consequence is that a thorough system of discipline exists which renders the paid department infinitely more effective than the old volunteer system, excellent as that was in many respects. The department is indebted a good deal also to the sagacity of Colonel T. Bailey Myers, who, together with General Shaler, visited the fire departments of all the leading cities throughout the country, made a careful investigation of the different systems and embodied their experience in a valuable report which has furnished immense information towards the better organization of our own department.

There has been a variety of opinion as to the comparative efficacy of the new and the old fire organizations, but we think that experience leads us to the new as the better system. One fact alone, as stated in the report before us, is of importance. It is this, that during the past year only one case of robbery at a fire had been taken cognizance of, the police protection afforded by the firemen themselves being sufficient to protect the most valuable property. We know that this was not the case under the old system, nor could it be expected, because the mob, composed mostly of idlers and rowdies, continually hung on the skirts of the regular members of the Fire Department, took a hand at the "machine," created dire confusion, destroyed all discipline and proved too much for the ordinary police force allotted to duty at a great fire. This evil has been remedied by the admirable method of military subordination which General Shaler has introduced. As the present department increases in time of service the decline in the number of disastrous conflagrations is apparent. For instance, the destruction by fire during the year ending in November were 873, involving a loss of \$5,711,000—a reduction from the losses of the previous year of \$717,736. With an equivalent progressive improvement we may hope to see the losses by fire gradually reduced until the wholesale destruction which in former times devastated whole blocks and millions of property shall exist no more. The expenses of the paid Fire Department may appear upon the surface to be greater than that of the voluntary system; but we must measure the expense by the value of the service rendered. The appropriation for 1865 was \$393,000. Of this amount \$700,000 was used for the pay of the officers and men, the rest was absorbed for repairs of machines and buildings, the construction of new steamers and other contingent expenses. The number of men employed is 504. There are in active service 34 steamers and 9 hand engines, with 8 steamers held in reserve for emergencies. The number of buildings used for the department is 63, and they are represented to be now, under the management of the new Board, in a cleanly and perfect condition. So also with the apparatus, the harness and horses. The men are reported, on the testimony of the district engineers and foremen, to be in a complete state of military discipline, well uniformed and filled with an honest pride in the service to which they are devoted.

Some good suggestions are contained in the report with reference to the storage of such dangerous combustibles as nitro-glycerine, gunpowder and petroleum oil. It is earnestly recommended that more stringent laws should be enacted in this regard. We have had some terrible examples of the danger accruing from the storage of these articles in the city and around the docks recently, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature about to assemble in January will pay some attention to the warning of the Fire Commissioners. In such a service as our firemen are engaged accidents which result in disabling individuals of the force are necessarily unavoidable, and we are glad to perceive that the Commissioners are not unmindful of the sufferers. It is a rule wisely and charitably established that all disabled firemen shall be transferred from active duty to the easier post of bellringers as soon as they are able to perform that work. There appears to be some improvement necessary in the fire alarms and telegraphs in certain districts of the city—a matter which should be, if it has not already been, attended to. The system of street boxes for telegraphic alarms, used in many of the Western cities, might be employed in the metropolis with equal if not greater effect, inasmuch as we have a larger area of danger to cover.

Upon the whole, the account which the Fire Department gives of itself is highly satisfactory, and is calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of the property owners and citizens generally. There are, doubtless, many improvements which may be made in the department, but with so clear a head and so well trained an official in charge of the department as General Shaler we have no reason to presume that improvement will not follow improvement until the whole organization is perfect.

CLERICAL AMENITIES.—We publish elsewhere to-day a flagrant violation of clerical amenities. It seems that an Episcopal clergyman from a distant diocese, who was invited last Sunday to address the Sunday school children of a church not a thousand miles from Wall street, indulged himself in an entirely unjustifiable strain of vituperation against the priests of the Roman Catholic Church. He denounced them as "Romish" priests, as "so-called" spiritual fathers, and did not hesitate to stigmatize the ceremonies of that Church as "abominations